

TRUSCOTT  
VAPOR LAUNCHES.  
THE NESBITT ELECTRIC CO  
83 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.  
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

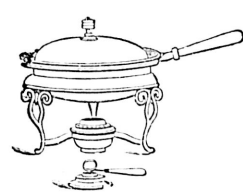
# The Daily Colonist.

\$6.50 per ton  
Household Coal  
Hall & Walker  
100 Government Street, Phone 25

VOL. LXXXIX NO. 104

VICTORIA, B. C. THURSDAY APRIL 16 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR



## Chafing Dishes

A most convenient and necessary article to have, especially during the summer months. It is an invaluable assistant to culinary pleasures—always ready for use—and is easily kept clean.

## A New Shipment Has Just Arrived

We secured them direct from the makers at away down prices. Solid Nickel, Ebony Handles and Adjustable Burners, very pretty designs, \$7.50 to \$12.50. We always lead in Silver-Plated Ware.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47-49 Government St. Opticians and Jewelers

Our Java and Mocha

## COFFEE

40c. lb.

IS UNSURPASSED—ALWAYS FRESH.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS.

## SEAGRAM'S

"83"

Rye Whiskey

R. P. RITHE & CO., LTD., Sole Agents

## PAINTING--PAPERING--GLAZING

Do you need us? If so, ring up phone 406 or call at  
J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.  
Also carry a large stock of Paints and Paperhangers' Supplies.

Royal Insurance Company.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

## THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES

IRON AND STEEL  
BUILDERS' HARDWARE  
LOGGERS' AND  
MINING SUPPLIES  
IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS  
MECHANICS' TOOLS  
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE  
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

## FINE FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Absolutely Pure

MADE BY

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

## Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.,

Scotch Whiskies

"BLACK AND WHITE" and "HOUSE OF COMMONS"—Duty paid or in Bond.

RADIGER & JANTON, Wholesale Commission Merchants, Pacific Coast Agents.

## The Day In Legislature

Smith Curtis' Want of Confidence Motion Negated by the Speaker.

Attorney Gen. Eberts Denounces Oliver's Connection With Olalla.

Opinion Evenly Divided as to Necessity for Immediate Dissolution.

After the most animated and in many respects, the most interesting debate that has yet arisen during the present session of the legislature, Mr. Smith Curtis' resolution declaring for a dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country at the close of the present session, was yesterday defeated upon the vote of Mr. Speaker. The House divided seventeen to seventeen, Mr. Price Ellison having returned to Vernon in consequence of ill health, and Messrs. Joseph Martin and J. R. Stables pairing. This debate occupied virtually the entire day, nothing else on the order paper being reached, and routine occupying only the first quarter-hour of the sitting.

In connection with the routine, the petition of John Best and others, of Alberni, in respect to the sale of timber lands of the British Columbia Lumber Company for arrears of rent, was read by the clerk.

Mr. Neill forthwith moved that the document be received and printed, and it was so ordered.

From the Private Bills committee three reports were received and dealt with in the usual way. These reported the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway bill; the Quatsino and Railway Company's bill, and the British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway bill, in connection with which the latter it was ordered that the petition be amended to conform with the usual notices.

Mr. Houston presented petitions for the incorporation of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay, and for the incorporation of the Flathead Valley Railway Company.

First readings were given the bills of the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway Company, the Pacific Northern and Eastern, and the British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley lines.

In ruling upon the point of order which had been taken in respect to Mr. Curtis' resolution, admitting the desirability of a dissolution before another session of the House, Mr. Speaker Pooley held that it was not well taken. The Finance Minister had contended that an expenditure of public money was necessarily involved. He did not think that the principle involved would here apply, as any vote of want of confidence that the House might rightly pass would be liable to a similar interpretation. The second point raised by the Premier, as to an encroachment upon the prerogative of the crown, this resolution was only another form for giving expression to the views of the people through their elected representatives. The Speaker was therefore of the opinion that the resolution was quite in order—it was not mandatory but incidentally directive.

In proceeding with the presentation of his opinion, the member for Rossland held that the House was to be congratulated upon the decision given, the tendency of the past having, on the contrary, been too prone to curtail rather than enlarge the powers of the legislature. He held that an early dissolution was advisable since the present session will terminate the natural life of the parliament, it being inconvenient and improper, as he viewed it, to have a fifth session in a fifth year since a general election. In the second place, a dissolution was in order since the parties represented in the House had not remained in the places that the voice of the electorate declared they should occupy. He took it that the government had been condemned at the by-election, which was another reason for an appeal to the people. He was satisfied that the success of the election favored a general election at the earliest possible date, and that the people would like to pass upon the legitimacy of members crossing the floor of the House and the government accepting them, as has been the practice during recent months.

In briefly explaining why the resolution was regarded by the government as a direct vote of censure, Premier Prior said that he believed a dissolution suggestion must necessarily emanate with the government, and not be dictated, as by either the opposition or the House. This vote might possibly result in a loss of control of the House by the government, but the government in any event would not have lost its self-respect.

Hon. Mr. McInnes thought that if the majority in the House were adverse to the government, there was a straight and open way of putting the fact on record. Instead of adopting this way, it was proposed to express partial confidence in the government by intimating that it was good enough to carry on affairs during the present session. Then why not during another session? It was very easy to say that the government had lost the confidence of the public, but difficult to demonstrate conclusively. To take the returns from the three by-elections of which so much had been said, the vote in North Nanaimo was 259 for the government and 155 for the opposition; in North Victoria it was 153 for the government and 196 for the opposition; in West Yale, 174 for the government and 282 for the opposition—or

a total of 586 for the government and 633 for the opposition. The only majority which the opposition had to crow about amounted to 47 votes—this was the sum total of the verdict in their favor at the by-elections, and it was ridiculous to catch motion method which the member for Rossland had adopted in the hope of getting a larger vote than otherwise would be possible, and maintaining that the confidence of the country in the government was increasing and would continue to increase as long as the administration conducted the affairs of the country on sound business lines. On the other hand, the opposition was disintegrating and showed no element strong enough to hope of forming a government, even if a vote of censure were carried. The whole desire of the opposition membership was to secure control of the treasury benches.

"Well, why did you go over if it was not to get office?" inquired Mr. Curtis. "Well, you got it?" "I came over to help keep the government in power that was doing its best for the country, and to keep out of power such men as the present opposition," replied the Provincial Secretary. He was satisfied that the government would remain in office until there was a clear demonstration afforded of the extent to which the people for the legislature. There was no intention of their going before.

In supporting the resolution, the opposition leader ridiculed the claim that by any distortion of logic the result of the recent by-elections could be interpreted as favorable to the government. After returning from those by-elections, which showed the confidence of the people in the opposition, it was discouraging indeed for the opposition to come to the House and demand the resignation of members who had been counted firm wavering in their allegiance to the party. He referred to the efforts of the government to secure a candidate in Yale, condemning the circulation of petitions through government officials, and urged that the people are anxious for a general election.

Messrs. A. W. Smith and Rogers (in duet)—"No." Mr. McBride could not agree that these gentlemen rightly interpreted public opinion. These gentlemen did not want a general election, but they were not the people. Premier Prior had said in West Yale that he had a promise in the event of defeat there that he could have a dissolution from the Lieutenant-Governor.

This was promptly denied by the Premier.

"What did you say, then?" asked Mr. McBride. "When you quote what I did say, it will be time enough for me to deal with it," observed the First Minister. "Do you deny making that statement?" asked Mr. McBride. "I certainly do," answered the Premier.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## ROGERS DIES OF WOUNDS.

Unionist shot on Vancouver wharf died yesterday as a result of his injuries. Special policeman aged twenty-one has been arrested charged with the crime.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 15th.—Frank Rogers died this afternoon at 3:15 from the effects of a revolver shot in the abdomen fired by some person unknown. Alfred Allen, a C. P. R. policeman, is now held for the murder. On Monday night at 11 o'clock, two C. P. R. employees were attacked near Stimpson's wharf on Abbott Street when going home—presumably by strikers. They were badly beaten. In about half an hour they returned to the spot for their hats with a special C. P. R. policeman. While searching the track, several shots were fired in front of them in the dark but directly away from them. One of these shots struck Rogers and killed him. Rogers was a warm unionist and very prominent in the fishermen's strikes—once having stood trial for marooning Japs. On his deathbed however, Rogers said he was not mixed up in any row that night and was standing with two friends without any wrongful intentions when shot. The policeman arrested for the murder is a youth of twenty-one. The evidence against him to date is said to be purely circumstantial.

## WRIGHT AGAIN BEFORE COURT

Extradition Proceedings Continued by New York Justice Yesterday.

New York, April 15.—Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, appeared before United States Commissioner Alexander today in a hearing to determine whether the offense with which he is charged is extraditable. Counsel for the British government submitted an affidavit from a London postal clerk declaring that an unsigned message was sent to Wright at Havre, France, reading: "Things are looking bad," and that Wright sent a message from Havre to Mrs. Wright in Worley to "Give Florence five hundred pounds." When Wright was arrested, he was accompanied by his niece, Miss Florence Brown, who had five hundred pounds in her possession. When the British counsel rested, the hearing was continued to Wednesday next.

## ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED

Steamboat Men in New York Will Cause Tie Up May 1.

New York, April 15.—The steamboat engineers, who are members of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, threaten to strike all the steamers in this harbor, and sailing from this port on May 1, unless their demands for an increase of pay and shorter hours are granted. They have served a notice by which they must have an increase before that date, amounting approximately to 25 per cent. advance, and the cutting down of hours to a basis of 72 hours for a week's labor.

## Winnipeg And Northwest

Territorial Legislature Will Meet Today but Owing to Rush Takes Recess.

Barr Colony of Eighteen Hundred British Colonists Arrived Yesterday.

Heavy East Bound Traffic of Through Passengers From Orient.

From Our Own Correspondent. Winnipeg, April 15.—Daniel Jackson, of Havensburg, was nominated today for the legislature by the Liberals of Saskatchewan.

The membership fee of the Winnipeg grain exchange has been raised from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The Northwest legislature will meet for business tomorrow, but it is expected adjournment will be made for several weeks, owing to the enormous rush of business in territorial towns.

It was announced here today that the Union Assurance Society of London has secured a controlling interest in the Northwest Fire Insurance Company of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. P. Morrissey, Canadian manager of the Union, has been in the city for the past few days arranging details. It is the intention to strengthen the reserve of the Northwest Fire Company still further and compete more actively for business.

Over 900 immigrants reached here today by special trains. The Barr colony trains, with 1,800 on board, bound for the new colony West of Battleford, will arrive during the night.

The Canadian Pacific Eastbound express today reached here in two sections, so heavily was it laden with passengers from the Orient en route to Europe and the Eastern States. Among the passengers were three Germans who have made a complete tour all over China for the purpose of studying conditions of the Chinese nation.

PEACE ASSURED.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—The United States Department has received a despatch from Commander Wilson, of the Panther, dated Puerto Cortez, confirming the capitulation of Tegucigalpa to Bonilla, and saying peace is assured in Honduras.

## SENATE IN Session Again

After a Lengthy Recess The Upper Chamber Meets Once More.

Day's Doings in the House--Progress of the Canadian Northern.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, April 15.—The Senate resumed its session tonight after recess of nearly four weeks, and touching allusions were made to the death of Senator Gilmore.

There was an animated discussion about the Barr colony in the Northwest. It seems the land company with which Senator Watson is connected, sold land to these settlers.

The annual meeting of the anti-tuberculosis league was held today. Lord Minto delivered the opening address on the progress of the work. Rev. Dr. Moore was appointed permanent secretary, and Senator Edwards was re-elected president.

The extraordinary frequency of railway accidents in Canada occupied the attention of the House today. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, introduced the subject, and Hon. Mr. Blair caught largely at his suggestion that an official should be appointed to investigate the subject. Discussion also took place re the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project, which was warmly supported by Messrs. Haggart, Tarte and others. Premier Laurier thought it inappropriate for the Dominion to construct the canal, but it might be done by a private company with Federal aid.

The census bulletin No. 16, dealing with progress of agriculture in New Brunswick, was issued today.

Wm. MacKenzie is in town preparatory to the meeting of the Railway committee tomorrow at the executive committee of the Canadian Northern Railway extension will reach the Barr settlement by autumn.

Premier Laurier told Mr. Tarte today that no order-in-council had been passed appointing a transportation commission.

## CECIL TESTIFIES HE WAS OFFERED Large Sums to Shoot the Kentuckian.

Frankfort, Ky., April 15.—Frank Cecil, who was indicted last year as an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, and who recently surrendered, gave some sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard today. He said Caleb Powers, then secretary of state, told him a man had been secured from the mountains to kill Governor Goebel, and if this man failed to arrive, Powers told him (Cecil) would be paid \$2,500, if he would fire the shot. Cecil says he declined. Governor Taylor testified, called him into his private office and told him the same thing. He declared Taylor said he had saved \$2,500 from his campaign fund, and would pay immediately.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—Ex-Governor Taylor characterizes the story told by Cecil as "infamously false." He declares he does not know the man.

## INCrimINATES AGUINALDO.

Alleged Discovery of Filipino's Order to Kill General Otis.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—While examining an immense quantity of papers, captured from the Filipino insurgents, Captain John R. M. Taylor, of the 14th United States Infantry, acting under instructions of Colonel Edwards of the Department of Insular Affairs, a few days ago discovered a remarkable document endorsed on the back with a direction to kill General Otis. That endorsement, Captain Taylor insists, is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief.



Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is expected to visit Canada during the approaching summer.

## SENATE IN Session Again

After a Lengthy Recess The Upper Chamber Meets Once More.

Day's Doings in the House--Progress of the Canadian Northern.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, April 15.—The Senate resumed its session tonight after recess of nearly four weeks, and touching allusions were made to the death of Senator Gilmore.

There was an animated discussion about the Barr colony in the Northwest. It seems the land company with which Senator Watson is connected, sold land to these settlers.

The extraordinary frequency of railway accidents in Canada occupied the attention of the House today. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, introduced the subject, and Hon. Mr. Blair caught largely at his suggestion that an official should be appointed to investigate the subject. Discussion also took place re the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project, which was warmly supported by Messrs. Haggart, Tarte and others. Premier Laurier thought it inappropriate for the Dominion to construct the canal, but it might be done by a private company with Federal aid.

The census bulletin No. 16, dealing with progress of agriculture in New Brunswick, was issued today.

Wm. MacKenzie is in town preparatory to the meeting of the Railway committee tomorrow at the executive committee of the Canadian Northern Railway extension will reach the Barr settlement by autumn.

Premier Laurier told Mr. Tarte today that no order-in-council had been passed appointing a transportation commission.

## CLUSTER FARMERS OBJECT.

Criticism Provisions of Land Act and Permanency of Labor Supply.

Belfast, April 15.—A largely attended convention today under the auspices of the Ulster Farmers and Landlords' Union, to consider the Irish land bill adopted by the executive committee criticizing certain provisions of the act, and passed a resolution opposing interference with the existing system of fixing fair rents, declaring that the financial arrangements as they affected the tenants were inadequate and demanding the adoption of drastic measures to secure the permanency of the supply of laborers in the agricultural districts.

## UP TO THE MEN.

Decision to Tie Up Manhattan Lines to Be Decided Today.

New York, April 15.—A crisis in the negotiations between the employees of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and the management, was reached today when a committee of employees presented to the directors a demand for a nine-hour working day, and the directors refused to grant it. Whether the employees will resort with a strike that will tie up every elevated train in Manhattan, none of the representatives of the employees will attempt to predict, but prior to the meeting President Pepper, of the union of Manhattan employees, said: "If the directors refuse our demands, we will call a meeting of all our men tomorrow or next day, from the present feeling of men this will mean a strike." After the meeting President Pepper, of the employees' union would only say: "It's up to the men."

## BARR'S SCHEME PAID.

Promoter of British Colony Said to Have Made Much Money.

Montreal, April 15.—The Witness' London cable says: The President of the Corn Trade Association, in a letter to the Times, urges recourse to the colonies, particularly to Canada, for the margin necessary to supplement our own production of food supplies. Mr. Barr, whose party of English colonists just reached Canada, is said to have made £10,000 out of his immigration scheme, and some people place the amount even higher.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Napanee, Ont., April 15.—W. H. Wilkinson, County Judge, was found dead in the bathroom of his residence this morning.

## GERMAN COMMANDER RETIRES.

On Fiftieth Anniversary of Entry Asks Emperor for Dismissal.

Berlin, April 15.—Gen. Count von Haeseler, commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, who by many critics is regarded as the most able man in the German army, has asked Emperor William to accept his resignation on April 30, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance in the army.

## WOMAN PLANNED KILLING.

Mrs. Shirley Incited Guard to Shoot and Lie Gets Five Years.

Quebec, April 15.—John Guard, accused of shooting Charles Shirley with intent to kill, pleaded guilty this morning, and urged in extenuation that he had been incited to the crime by Mrs. Shirley. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Shirley was arraigned for inciting Guard to kill her husband, but pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial until tomorrow.

## MONTREALERS IN TROUBLE.

Prominent Citizens Accused of Serious Crime; Two Women Implicated.

Montreal, April 15.—A sensational case was brought to light this morning by Detective Carpentier, resulting in the arrest of Thomas Burns, Dr. Horace Duval, both well known citizens; Marian Armstrong, the mother of the child, who is dead; and Florence Lomas, the woman who made the arrangements for the crime. Should the mother of the child, who is now in the hospital in a critical condition, die, charges of murder are likely to be laid against the other three.

## CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES

New York's Governor Signs Bills For Amelioration of Their Conditions.

Albany, N. Y., April 15.—Governor Odell today signed the second of the important child labor bills passed by the present legislature. The first was the bill providing for the licensing of newsboys in cities of the first class. The second bill, signed today, was a bill regulating the labor of women and children in factories. The bill forbids the employment in or in connection with any factory in New York state of any child under 16 (the present law forbids their employment at all under 14) without a certificate issued by the health authorities of the city or town, showing his age and that he had attended school the equivalent of 130 days in the school year prior to his 14th birthday. It limits the hours of employment of such children to 54 hours in any week, and nine hours in any day, and to the hours between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. The presence of children in the factory in proportion to hours is to be prima facie evidence of violation of the law. The hours of women are limited to the same hours, but may be 60 hours in a week or ten hours in a day, and longer only under a special arrangement in order to shorten some other work day in the week.

## LOST THEIR RETURNS.

Rescued From French Asylum Home-ward Bound to Claim Millions.

New York, April 14.—Moses Fowler Chase, a wealthy young man of Lafayette, Ind., who recently was found in a sanitarium near Paris by Consul-General Gowdy, reached here today on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm. The young man, who is heir to his grandfather's estate of nearly a million dollars, is said to have been taken abroad some time ago and secreted near Paris without the knowledge of his father.

## FIGHTING IN DOMINGO.

Islanders Still Killing a Few in Skirmishes and Battles.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., April 15.—The British cruiser Triton arrived here today from San Domingo. She reports that fighting took place there Sunday, night and Monday morning between the revolutionists and the government forces, during which several men were killed and many were wounded. Among the latter was a seaman of the German cruiser Vineta, who is supposed to have been fatally hurt. The Dominican government troops captured a fort, but were eventually repulsed and the fort retaken. The Dominican revolutionary gunboat Independencia has gone to the North of the island. Another fight was momentarily expected when the cruiser sailed as the revolutionists were preparing to pursue President Vazquez and his troops.











The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

A CLOSE DIVISION.

Mr. Smith Curtis was successful in placing the government in an awkward predicament yesterday. It is Mr. Curtis' forte to place people in awkward predicaments, even himself, and he is never so happy as when exercising himself in this direction. On the present occasion he brought forward a motion resolving that there should be a dissolution, and an appeal to the country after the present session. Now it might be the opinion of the government (we do not say that in this instance it is, merely that it might be) that the coming summer would be a good time for an appeal to the country. But even if it were, a government could not accept such a resolution, because it would be a mandate from the legislature interfering with a prerogative of the ministry, and of the ministry alone, to give advice to the Crown upon such a subject. Hence such a resolution, if carried, could only have one meaning, namely, that upon this point, the government did not possess the confidence of the legislature. It was, therefore, a motion of want of confidence, pure and simple. On the other hand, it placed certain members of the House in a very difficult position. These members have been outspoken in their expression of opinion that the country should be appealed to this year. If they voted against the resolution they would be accused of talking one way at home, and voting another way at Victoria. The resolution was a drag-net to catch the vote of such members. How ingenious it was may be judged by the result, and how unscrupulous by the fact that there are a number of members of the opposition who desire nothing less in the wide world than an appeal to the country. These voted for the resolution because it was a vote of want of confidence, the others because it was in line with opinions they had publicly expressed, and which supporters of a government are quite entitled to hold and express if they so choose. Probably they felt that they could not explain to their constituents the very vast, but somewhat technical distinction between a vote of want of confidence and a vote expressing their opinion on the subject of a future dissolution. It was through this parliamentary distinction that Mr. Curtis proposed to impale the government like an entomological specimen on a piece of paste-board. Mr. Curtis failed. It is astonishing how often he does fail, and with what unwearied persistency he begins to think up mischief again in that fertile brain of his. This session he has begun with a resolution which secured the sympathy of seventeen members of the legislature. He will probably go on proposing resolutions until his support reaches its normal proportions, himself and Mr. Hawthorthwaite. The debate was of unusual interest, and produced speeches of a high order of merit as oratorical displays. But what a pity it is that the talents evinced are always brought out by some point of politics, and so seldom used in the practical discussion of legislation!

RESULTS BEGINNING.

The results of the Ralph Smith-Templeman Labor Commission are already beginning. The Montreal Gazette devotes a column to the labor situation in British Columbia, under the pleasing caption, "An Afflicted Province." The article is too long to quote in full, but it begins as follows:

The account of the labor situation in British Columbia given in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Ralph Smith, the member for the Western division, is the worst advertisement the province has had since the collapse of the mining boom. Strikes have paralyzed the coal industry, and by cutting short the fuel supply have checked or stopped other mining enterprises. The example of the miners has been followed by other workers, and altogether the industrial situation is about as unpromising as it can be. Moreover, these conditions are not new. They have been recurring business and disorganizing factors for years. It will take years for the province to recover from the effect. It has to be added, also, that such speeches as Mr. Smith and others made will do nothing to help the situation. Mr. Smith's object was to make it appear that the employers were alone to blame for what is amiss. This is the gospel of the labor representative; it is the gospel to be repeated by the labor agitator in England, the great coal miners' strike and the greater engineers' strike were followed by a period of comparative quiet in the affected trades. The two parties had learned to know, if not to respect each other's strength. When this situation is repeated in British Columbia the province may begin to recover from the evils that now check its progress, and to realize the expectations which its natural wealth justifies its people in nursing. If in the meantime these people suffer, they may profit by thinking wherein it is they have failed in their duty when called on to select men for their legislatures. The labor situation in the province is only one part with its financial and its general political situation. That as a whole the province is doing so well, and promising so much better, is proof of how little government, good or bad, can do for a country's progress.

And concludes as follows:

It is unfortunate, but there does not seem to be any cure for the evils of the British Columbia industrial situation, which is but a duplication of the situation elsewhere, though the details of the issue on the old lines. During the process industry will suffer, and business with it; and while the employers will lose much the employees will lose more. In England the great coal miners' strike and the greater engineers' strike were followed by a period of comparative quiet in the affected trades. The two parties had learned to know, if not to respect each other's strength. When this situation is repeated in British Columbia the province may begin to recover from the evils that now check its progress, and to realize the expectations which its natural wealth justifies its people in nursing. If in the meantime these people suffer, they may profit by thinking wherein it is they have failed in their duty when called on to select men for their legislatures. The labor situation in the province is only one part with its financial and its general political situation. That as a whole the province is doing so well, and promising so much better, is proof of how little government, good or bad, can do for a country's progress.

upon a foundation of false allegation. We do not blame the Montreal Gazette. From the sources of its information and from its point of view, it could not well adopt another tone from the one it has adopted. We notice that it finds a difficulty in reconciling the prosperity and progress of British Columbia with a condition of affairs under which, if it existed, prosperity and progress would be impossible. But that has not put it upon the track of doubting whether such a condition of affairs does exist or not. Look at the facts. There is not a symptom of labor disturbance in our lumber industry, and those engaged in it are all making money. There is not a symptom of labor trouble in our copper mining industry and, with better prices, those engaged in it are making money. In our gold mining industry there is not a symptom of labor trouble, and those engaged in it are making as much money as they usually do. The same with our silver-lead mining industry, the same with our smelting industry, the same with our coke burning and steam coal producing industry. In coal mining there is one labor disturbance affecting one mine producing domestic coal very largely for export. For the labor trouble in Vancouver we have, from an economic standpoint, a most profound and hearty contempt. Except in lumber and sugar, and a few other less important respects, Vancouver is emphatically not a manufacturing town. It is a distributing center. Some day it will be a manufacturing town no doubt. That is not our point. Our point is that the trades unionists, among whom the labor trouble in Vancouver has been going on, represent industries which absorb wealth, not industries which produce it. They may benefit themselves by striking or they may injure themselves, and they may gravely injure the business of the town to which they cling. But they do so only by sending the business elsewhere. They do not destroy nor check production of any sort whatever. Labor troubles of deep economic significance deal with the roots of society, the basic industries, not the fruits and flowers of society. If trouble such as has existed in Vancouver checks Vancouver's growth, and sends business away from Vancouver never to return, that is a matter between employer and employee, and their consciences as citizens of the town. There is no need of investigation of such a phenomenon as that. There are scores of historical instances in which its minutest consequences have been laid bare. Labor trouble in mining, manufacturing, or lumbering is an entirely different matter, and from serious disturbance in these industries British Columbia is wonderfully free, and has earned freedom through sad experience. We do not know whether our attitude towards this Labor Commission will be generally appreciated in or outside of British Columbia, and we do not care just now. We see as its main consequence a terrible injury to the credit and reputation of the province through the very fact of its appointment, and know full well that it cannot be long before the consequences we see foreshadowed in this Montreal Gazette article, are apparent to everybody. British Columbia is the finest province in the Dominion of Canada, both in its natural resources and in the character of its people. So long as either are maligned unjustly, either in action or by word of mouth, we propose to fight while there is a spark of light left in us. If we cannot give as good as we get, if the inky stream of misrepresentation of this province is now let loose in an overwhelming stream, we will nevertheless do the best we can.

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENTS.

In certain parts of the United States, particularly in New York City, the reformatory system of dealing with youthful delinquents has been largely done away with. Reformatories are about the most singularly ill-named institutions we have in society. Whatever else they accomplish, they seldom accomplish any reformation. Often they must have precisely the opposite effect. We should think that among youthful offenders crimes are committed sometimes from a wayward impulse, acting against the general trend of the education and character, at other times from a degenerated impulse acting in conformity with education and character. In the former case, the depravity is curable, in the latter case it is humanly speaking, incurable, certainly incurable through any means the State has in its power to apply. Obviously, the causes for attempted cure are the former, and the State should be induced to reconsider its opinion that Great Britain might reasonably go into partnership with Germany over the Bagdad railway if he were to read what a certain General Baron von der Goltz has to say about it. This authority does not believe in German colonization of Asia Minor, but remarks that German enterprise would have to be confined to the railway, the special importance of which lay in the facilities it would afford to the world's carrying trade, as when it was finished the journey to Bombay would be shortened by four or five days. The road would also obviate the passage through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Turkey would form the direct route between Berlin and Bombay, and it was probable that the mails would be carried that way. It was conceivable also that in course of time the line might be extended to India, and possibly, some day, even to Hongkong, but that, of course, was a matter in the remote future.

First Lawyer—These people are kicking because we don't settle the estate. Second Lawyer—As if we didn't need the money as much as they!—Life.

spot anywhere on the usually ragged garments. Most of them wore collars, and even those who did not, had clean shirts. They were a very nice looking lot of boys. They held their heads high and the handgrip expression was gone. Twenty-five human beings saved in six months from absorption into the criminal classes would be a tremendous gain if that were all. But it is by no means all. Here we have a system which discovers the youthful offenders who have the seed of reformation in them, and helps it to sprout and bear fruit in social rehabilitation, a system which may not work perfectly, but, at any rate, does not doom all alike to the brand of criminality, manufacturing habitual criminals from casual youthful offenders. We may well echo the words of a judge of the Supreme Court of New York in discussing this departure: "It is years since I have been so deeply interested and impressed with the good courts may do in the way of reasonable mercy. The Children's Court is doing a tremendous work for the good of the community."

A REMEDY.

Mr. R. L. Borden believes that many forms of political corruption would be put an end to if a public prosecutor were appointed, as independent of the government of the day as the Auditor-General, whose duty it would be to investigate suspicious cases upon representation, and prosecute them to the bitter end. It would then become impossible to promise protection to the corruptionist tools unless that protection took the form of pardon after conviction before the sentence was fully carried out. Such a course is too besmirching to the characters of pure minded politicians, who take advantage of the crooked work of others without dirtying their own fingers, to allow it to be resorted to except in very extreme cases. Mr. Borden's suggestion for dealing with corruption is a valuable one, but it makes a melancholy admission, namely, that a government whose members are themselves not corruptionists are sometimes unable to resist pressure not to prosecute political leaders of their own party, who are corruptionists. It is also a melancholy fact, but it is a fact, that laws against political corruption have not the same popular sanction behind them for their enforcement, as laws directed against a crime like stealing, for instance. That crimes of this kind are so rare and so seldom punished, shows how difficult it is to enforce any law without a strong public opinion in its favor. It should also afford a lesson to reformers of all kinds that they can accomplish more by educating public opinion, than by cumbering the statute books with penal laws.

On the subject of his preaching, the late Dean Farrar used to quote with much amusement the judgment of one of his critics that he was "a poor mixture of Spurgeon and Dr. Cumming, without the robustness of humor of the one and without the Scotch accent of the other."

When the late General Macdonald last visited his relatives in Scotland he wore a very curious watch. The curiosity did not lie in the watch itself, which was of large size, but in the glass, which was rough and thick, but served its purpose as well as another. Macdonald was very proud of this glass and told its story with much circumstance. One day during the Sudan campaign he had broken the original glass, and was puzzled to find a substitute for it in the desert. At last, however, he smashed a tumbler. The bottom he ground on a stone until it was fine enough, and the size he shaped until it fitted tightly into the setting. And so good was the handiwork that it lasted until he returned home. He never had it removed.

In the troubles now afflicting the Balkan States, there are Bulgarians, Servians, Albanians and Macedonians all inextricably involved. But what part is taken by them, where they stand towards one another, and what they are aiming at, it would take a wise man to unravel. There are also certain European powers who are more or less responsible for the authority Turkey confers to wield in Europe. If Turkish authority is upheld by these powers for reasons of their own, then Turkish oppression should be prevented by them in the interests of ordinary humanity. They have recognized this responsibility by the representations they have made to the Sultan. But they cannot interfere to make these representations effectual without mutual jealousy stirring a European war. Hence massacre and bloody reprisal go on unchecked, and the Eastern question grows in complexity every day.

Possibly the editor of the Toronto Globe might be induced to reconsider his opinion that Great Britain might reasonably go into partnership with Germany over the Bagdad railway if he were to read what a certain General Baron von der Goltz has to say about it. This authority does not believe in German colonization of Asia Minor, but remarks that German enterprise would have to be confined to the railway, the special importance of which lay in the facilities it would afford to the world's carrying trade, as when it was finished the journey to Bombay would be shortened by four or five days. The road would also obviate the passage through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Turkey would form the direct route between Berlin and Bombay, and it was probable that the mails would be carried that way. It was conceivable also that in course of time the line might be extended to India, and possibly, some day, even to Hongkong, but that, of course, was a matter in the remote future.

First Lawyer—These people are kicking because we don't settle the estate. Second Lawyer—As if we didn't need the money as much as they!—Life.

What frayed your liner? Not Sunlight Soap—No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Ocean Star.

THE MUD FLATS. To the Editor. Sir,—In the year 1901 the sum of \$120,000 was voted by the citizens of Victoria for the purpose of filling in the James Bay mud flats, and the construction of a permanent roadway to replace the old wooden bridge. Of this amount \$70,000 was expended on an ornamental stone wall, which is well enough to look at, but not particularly useful. The old wooden bridge is still in place, and the "flats" are as odorous and attractive to the eyes in the past. It is understood that the Federal government will shortly continue the work of piling and filling in the mud flats. Meanwhile, why not construct the permanent roadway, leaving whatever space is required at one end for the pipes from the sewer in the last annual report of the city of Victoria it is stated by the city engineer that the James Bay bridge is becoming in bad condition, and if the flats are not filled in soon it will be necessary to renew the joists and flooring which would cost a considerable sum of money.

Now, Mr. Editor, it would be interesting to know why the real work for which the money was granted was stopped by the completion of the wall. Perhaps some one will explain for the benefit of B. Victoria, April 15.

WHEN KIPPLING WHITES.

When Kipling takes his pen in hand he may turn out a scented sonnet. That will be seen in every land. And mighty Kings will heed. He may produce a vacuum rhyme. With every redoubt of the constituencies. But what he writes at any time will please the Kiplingite.

It may be something which will ring With bugle and with drum. Where dusty soldiers hoarsely sing Their charge as they come on. It may be something somewhat like. All fanciful and light—Whatever theme his pen may strike Will suit the Kiplingite.

When Kipling takes his pen in hand he looks out on the effect of the And when the broad expanse is scanned The ink is swiftly hurled. Kings on their thrones or wifely kin Are equal in his sight; He may be sage or barbed And please the Kiplingite. —Chicago Tribune.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Conservatives are being criticized in some quarters because they have not at once officially greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal to hold a conference of the two parties. The critics do not make allowance for the discouraging effects of the appearance of a Government in the hands of a man who has been a gift in his hand. —Montreal Gazette.

The decision of the court of appeal of the Methodist church on the appeal of the decision of the judges in the East Middlesex freeling case, it is to the effect that wearing the gown is wrong when contrary to usage. Presumably in the case of St. James' church, Montreal, where the gown habit has been contracted, it is all right. —Ottawa Citizen.

In only one thing does the French-Canadian of the Dominion find things going the other way, that is in speaking the mother tongue. Where English and French come in contact, the children grow up bilingual; the record is that in spite of all efforts to the contrary English gains and French loses ground. Many families of French-Canadian parentage speak English in the family circle. On public works or in other French superintendents directing French workmen in English. —Leviathan Journal.

The British army order issued recently, transforms at a blow the whole British army into an army of riflemen. The cavalry will still carry the sword, but for all practical purposes the mounted man, like the infantry soldier, will depend upon his rifle for success. In the army order the word "cavalry" is used, but as soon as the weapon is available the carbines with which the cavalry and artillery are now armed will be replaced with the new "short" rifle, which is to be the primary arm of the whole army. —Winnipeg Tribune.

Unfortunately there is no likelihood of the disputed territory being awarded to Canada. None of the American jurists dare come in such an award, no matter how clearly the evidence and legality of our claim might be shown to be. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has committed us to a toss-up arrangement, in which Uncle Sam joins on the "chance" side, and we on the "odds" side. It is therefore practically a foregone conclusion that our claims on the Alaskan and Yukon frontier will not be confirmed by the dual court which they are now referred. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

W. U. Homfray, of Grand Prairie, who was in town on Saturday last, states that on account of the late and cold spring there is now a very considerable amount of snow in the mountains. In fact, more snow than there has been for many years at this late date. In view of the above facts he considers it almost a certainty that the Fraser River valley will be flooded this year, and thinks it would be advisable for the farmers in the lower country to look into the matter, more especially as regards the putting in of crops. —Kamloops Sentinel.

A definite contract has been concluded between the Trail smelter and the Kootenay mine for the shipping and smelting of not less than 50 tons of ore daily at a rate which is stated to be cheaper than the ore could possibly reduce the ore itself. —Rossland World.

A petition was in circulation this afternoon, in the nature of a protest against the bill for the reorganization of the legislature at Victoria, giving the New Westminster Council authority to make a new loan and to levy a rate therefor without submitting the by-laws to the people. The feeling in regard to that the Council are asking the citizens to take too much on trust—possibly taking too much on trust themselves, and that there may be a rude awakening.—Westminster Columbian.

John McCallan, who lives at Mud Bay, and a very serious accident happened to him on Monday. A double-hitched car was driven into a log near where he was working, and while moving some logs with a saw, it slipped and he fell back on the blade of the saw, cutting his hip to the bone. —Delta News.

MEN AND THINGS.

The total population of Canada equals that of the State of Ohio.

The German Empress gave 176 female servants the golden advantage of one year for having remained 40 years in the same family.

A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence, she made the first piano ever produced in this country.

The anniversary of the emancipation of 23,000 Russian peasants, liberated by Alexander II. In 1861, he is to be celebrated hereafter in the churches by elaborate thanksgiving services instead of by a single requiem mass.

When steel is exposed to the action of sea water and the weather, it is said to corrode at the rate of an inch in 82 years. One inch of iron under the same conditions corrodes in 100 years. When exposed to fresh water and the weather the periods are 170 years for steel and 620 years for iron.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the newly appointed deputy commissioner of fish and fisheries, made by Secretary Cartwright, has left Washington for Japan, where he will make a series of investigations into the fisheries industry of the United States.

James Kerr, an artist whose paintings have been prominently hanging in the Paris salon, was found crippled and nearly frozen to death near Detroit, Minn., recently, and being out of his mind, was sent to the insane asylum at Peppin Falls. He was once wealthy and his work was in demand at high prices.

The coming election of a new dean of the general theological seminary, New York city, is stirring up more interest and excitement than among Protestant Episcopalians than any event of the sort since Phillips Brooks was elected bishop of Massachusetts notwithstanding his anti-semitic views and his antagonistic friendships with the Jews.—Forbes, Scribner, Holt—have been "high churchmen."

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Spring Woolens. Your spring suit it made by us, will be by far the handsomest suit you have ever worn. Our exclusive patterns are the finest and noblest ever shown. Let Us Show Them to You. G. H. Redman, MGR. VICTORIA TAILORING CO., 25 BROAD ST.

EXTRA OAK EXTRA TANNED 1856. Agents, Vancouver Engineer Works, VANCOUVER, B.C.

KYRIAZI FRERES Egyptian Cigarettes. LARGEST SALE OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. Retail by North & Richardson, Government St., Victoria. Wholesale by C. F. Jackson & Co., Ltd., 151 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO. Special Matriculation Examination AND British Columbia Scholarship. Three year course leading to B. A. Degree.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. Insure in the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO. SWINERTON & ODDY, 102 GOVERNMENT ST.

The Need of Glasses. Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or weakness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future. We examine eyes free of all charge. A. P. BLYTH, Scientific Optician and Jeweler, 67 Fort St. Near Douglas.

Business Chance. Wanted, a partner with \$10,000 to take an active interest in an established business in Victoria, B.C. Large profits, excellent reasons for selling.

For Sale. 100 acres, Sanich District, \$1,000. Houses built on the monthly installment plan.

Money to Loan. At lowest market rate, from one month up. To Lease. Corner lot, near Post Office. Fire. Protect your property by insuring in the British America Assurance Co.

P. R. Brown, 30 Broad St. Easter Suitings. —AND— SPRING GOODS. See Thomas & Grant's stock and get their prices before ordering. New goods just in. Order early to prevent disappointment.

THOMAS & GRANT, 92 Government Street.

Pellew-Harvey Bryant & Gilman. PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS, Mining Engineers and Metallurgists. Ores analyzed, Control assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial shipments. Smelter tests. Vancouver, B. C.

SPENCER'S Western Canada's Big Store. Many Bargains Friday! TOILET SOAPS—FRIDAY. 4 Azora Rose, Sweet Violet. Savon aux Violettes d'Anignon, White Rose d'Anignon, White Hyacinth, Vera Violette, 287 boxes in the lot. 15c. box. Paper and Envelopes. 180 Boxes Paper and Envelopes (Venetian Series)—FRIDAY. 10c. each (ello and Nile Paper with Envelopes to match). 200 Boxes Seagull and Mosaic Stationery (plain wave paper and envelopes). 15c. box. Sale of Light Weight Corsets. Hoyal Worcester, pink and blue, four double stitched bands, medium length, 68 pairs at 24—FRIDAY. Two Styles in Grey Corsets, Short and Medium Lengths, 69 pairs in these two styles—FRIDAY. 75c. pair. We seldom get a chance to offer such a bargain. Two Styles in White Corsets, Short and Medium Length, Batiste and Jean, 48 pairs in this lot; regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.50—FRIDAY. 75c. pair.

Unusual Carpet Bargains Friday. \$1.00 AND \$1.25 BRUSSELS FOR 221 Yards in this lot, colors, Fawn, Green and Eern Ground \$1.00 and \$1.25 values—FRIDAY. \$1.35 Quality for Goods patterns of Floral Designs, 139 yards in this lot—FRIDAY. 90c. to 90c.

New Curtain and Drape Muslins. 2nd, FLOOR. Blue and White, and Yellow and White Muslins, 52 inches wide. 25c. yard. New Fancy Scrim. 20c. yard. Fancy Figured Muslins, 60 inches wide. 20c. yard. Special values at 12 1/2 yard. Woolletta, a new material for drapes or curtains. 12 1/2 yard.

Geo. Butler's Famous Cutlery. 18 Carver Sets, Toledo Blade, were \$1.75 and \$2.00—FRIDAY. \$1.35 set. 600 Batters Kitchen Knives and Forks; regular \$1.75—FRIDAY, \$2.90 for a dozen Knives and Forks. 10 Carvers Sets, horn handles, the O R Art Blade; were \$1.50—FRIDAY. EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED.

Neck Ruffs. Black Chiffon and Net Ruffs—Price. \$1.50. Black Tulle Silk Ruffs. \$2.50. Black Chiffon Ruffs, trimmed white lace. \$4.50.

Men's Patent Leather Oxford Shoes. All customers who have met with disappointment through the delay of this FAMOUS ARMSTRONG OXFORD, may have their orders filled immediately. We have a sufficient quantity for all comers this month. For the benefit of those who have not seen the latest design for 1903, see Government Street Window; price only \$4.00.

BLOUSES. 162 Sample Blouses for ladies on sale at special prices FRIDAY. Size 36 only.

Baby Linen. Muslin Dresses and Robes; Slips in fine Nainsook and Flannelette; Night Robes and Bibs; all sorts of Infant's Wear made to order.

Children's Jackets. More Jackets opened yesterday, ready for selling today; ages 3 to 10 years. Colors, Navy, Fawn and Cardinal, Black and Fancy Mixtures—Prices. \$2.75 to \$6.50.

Men's Tweed Caps. 35c. to 50c. values—FRIDAY. Men's 20c. Collars—FRIDAY. All kinds in this lot; not all size in each line. Straight Stand-up, Turn Points; Turnover Collars; all were 20c.

Boys' Long Coats. Ages 3 to 8; usual \$4.75. Boys' Cream and White Oatmeal Cloth Pop Shirts, with Collars; value 60c. Men's Outing Shirts—FRIDAY.

Jack Tar Sailor Suits, At Tam o' Shanter Lanyard & Whistle (Combination Outfits.) Complete \$2.00. The garments are made of English Navy Serge, Cap to Match; for boys of 3 to 10 years. We are getting ready for another big sale of Men's Suits. Particulars later.

15c Men's Handkerchiefs, Friday 5c. These are imperfect, small pin holds, or a flaw of some sort. They will sell readily at 5c.

Good Cooking Valencia Raisins 3 lbs. for 25c at ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

SPECIAL==FOR SALE. DOUGLAS SUMMER GARDENS. This desirable property is now subdivided into city lots. Prices reasonable from \$600 upwards. Full particulars at B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd., 40 Gov't., St.

FOR SALE. The Australian Ranch, Cariboo, B.C. This well known ranch, containing 982 acres of land, 200 acres of which are under cultivation, with practically unlimited range for cattle adjoining, is offered for sale by order of the Trustees, at a low figure. There is a good house, cattle sheds, etc., and ample water for irrigation on the property. The stock, farm implements, etc., will be included in the sale. For further particulars apply to J. MUSGRAVE, 17 Troncon Avenue.







DO TAKE THE PAIN  
CARTERS FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR RIVERNESS.  
FOR TONFID LIVES.  
FOR COBSINATION.  
FOR BALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Print  
at Cash

Joyous marriage bells were again sounding yesterday afternoon when James L. Muirhead, second son of John Muirhead, of Montreal, and Nellie Lowe, daughter of Mr. W. H. Lowe, of 4 Stanley avenue. The ceremony took place at St. John's church, officiated by the Rev. J. W. D. Barber, officiating. The church was beautifully decorated with calla and wild lillies. The bridegroom, who is one of the most popular of native sons, chosen for his life partner one of the loveliest of our young women. The reception was attended by the Misses M. Lowe, V. Muirhead, M. Nason and Miss Paterson, the best man being L. H. Holmes of Tacoma. Messrs. T. A. Kerr, J. S. Sacket and P. Austin officiated as ushers. The groom selected two beautiful pearl brooches to the bridesmaids. The reception was afterwards held at the home of the bride's parent, and many friends gathered to congratulate the happy couple. The bride wore a reception of many beautiful and useful presents, including some from the employees of Muirhead & Mann. They left on a honeymoon trip to Portland by last evening's boat, and will return to take up their residence in this city.

Sold in Vletoria by Thos. Shotbolt, John-  
son street



W. C. WELLS.  
 Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.  
 Lands and Works Department, Victoria  
 (C. 9243-35, 1892)

**VICTORIA BRANCH.**  
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

DATE: 01/20/2014 TIME: 11:00 AM

DATE: 01/20/2014 TIME: 11:00 AM



## Are You Preserving?

If so we have splendid assortment in Pails and Glass:

2 POUND PAILS .....	25c.
5 POUND PAILS .....	50c.
2 POUND GLASS JARS .....	35c.

**Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade,**  
Two Tins for..... 25c.

**Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.**

## CITY'S SCENIC

## CHARMS PRAISED

## Recent Visitor Considers Victoria Most Charming Situation in Canada.

The following interesting review by L. G. Jarvis, the poultry expert and judge, of his visit to the Coast, is published in the April number of the Canadian Poultry Review. The article is written in an appreciative vein, and draws attention to our many attractions:

I left Montreal on the evening of the 28th January, by the G. T. H. and Northern Pacific, arriving at Seattle on the evening of February 1st. The next morning I took the boat for Victoria, reaching the beautiful city, the Pacific gateway to the Dominion of Canada, and the capital of British Columbia, which becomes interesting to all who visit the Pacific Coast, owing to its naval and military importance, its position as the first port entered by all steamships from Australia, China and the Orient. I think Victoria the most beautiful city in Canada. On the south and west are the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the east lies the Gulf of Georgia, with its numerous islands, equalling, if not surpassing the Thousand Islands. Leaving Seattle by boat on a beautiful morning, warm as May in Quebec, I could remain outside without a top coat, and view the beautiful scenery on either side of the Puget Sound, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Cascade and Olympia mountains, covered with snow, while in the foreground are lesser mountains covered with beautiful fir and other trees, a picture no artist can paint.

On my arrival at Victoria I found the grass as green as sugar, more particularly the lawns surrounding the government buildings. There had been little, if any, snow to speak of during the winter, and at several places I visited during my stay in Victoria I noticed the fowls pecking in trees. I did not fall in with this idea of caring for fowls, as there is no suitable milk, and the night air damp and chilly. I considered this treatment very much against successful poultry raising, but, since those were exceptional, and I visited some poultry yards where every attention was given to their comfort and a methodical way of feeding.

## VICTORIA SHOW.

On Wednesday morning I made my way

## THE FINAL STAGES OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

Are Absolute Helplessness, Loss of All Power and Complete Paralysis—Prevented and Cured by

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Locomotor ataxia is a form of paralysis which is becoming frightfully common these days, because of the over-exhausting habits of the present age.

Probably you have seen victims of this ailment, walking with a jerking motion, and putting their feet down in an awkward manner, and wondering what no longer obey the commands of the brain, the soles of the feet seem to have lost their feeling, and you feel as though you might topple over or move backwards instead of going ahead.

The final stages of locomotor ataxia are absolute helplessness, loss of all power, and complete paralysis of the nervous system.

The time to begin treatment is when the first symptoms of nervous exhaustion become apparent. When you find that you do not sleep well, start and suddenly, have difficulty in concentrating your thoughts, suffer from headache, indigestion and irritability, it is time to take prompt action to restore the vitality of the blood and nerves. For this purpose there is no more satisfactory treatment than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases never get well of themselves, nor can they be cured in a few days, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores nature in restoring vitality, re-wastes nerves, acts in accordance with nature's laws, and is certain to do you good, because it forms new, rich blood and nerve cells. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION**

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Government hospitals, is a powerful purifier of the blood, and removes all discharges from the urinary organs, and restores the system to its normal state, and is a valuable aid in the treatment of the kind and supersedes everything hitherto employed.

## THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, and restores the system to its normal state, and is a valuable aid in the treatment of the kind and supersedes everything hitherto employed.

## THERAPION No. 2

for impurities of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, rheumatism, and all the distressing consequences of early excess, resistance in hot, unhealthy climates, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring the system to its normal state, and is a valuable aid in the treatment of the kind and supersedes everything hitherto employed.

## THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early excess, resistance in hot, unhealthy climates, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring the system to its normal state, and is a valuable aid in the treatment of the kind and supersedes everything hitherto employed.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price \$1.00. Postage 4 cents.

## THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

## Blacksmith's Strike Remains Unsettled—The Shipwrights and Turpel's Ways.

The Trades and Labor Council met in Labor Hall last night, thirty delegates being present, and President Holden was in the chair. Credentials for the following were received, and delegates seated: W. J. Ledingham, F. W. Jeeves (blacksmiths), E. Kernode (shipwrights), B. L. Kelly (carpenters). All were former delegates reappointed.

The executive committee reported that in reference to the blacksmiths' strike that the employers refused to scale wages offered by the blacksmiths, but offered to allow the time asked for with a slight reduction in the scale of wages.

On the 10th inst., the executive committee of the Shipwrights' union in reference to Turpel's Ways. The committee requested the union to give a statement of reasons why the present strike was brought on, and on the other hand recommended to the union to meet this particular case.

The committee on entertainments reported that they had completed arrangements for a street parade and entertainment in the Victoria Theatre on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The committee on business agent reported favorably, and the committee re-elected Gurney Stove Co. reported progress.

A communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Bricklayers' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Carpenters' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Turpel's Ways reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

The secretary of the Shipwrights' Union reported that they had received a communication from the Maritime Union to the effect that all members be assessed 50 cents on behalf of the Steamboatmen's Union, and tendering their services for entertainments on the 10th inst.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A waiter. Apply Steward of Union Club. a16

BOY WANTED—Apply B. C. Soap Works. a16

WANTED—Good salesman and collector. 38 Broad street. a15

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

SALESMAN WANTED—To sell high grade nursery stock for the well-known Font-hill Nurseries, the largest and most up-to-date of teaching farms in the world. Free; extensive ground. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. a15

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Couple good girls for running sewing machines. Victoria Text & Sewing Factory, Bastion Square. a16

WANTED—Girls to make shirts and overalls. Apply Len & Leiser, Ltd., Factory 26 Yates street. a16

WANTED—A governess for three children to take entire charge. State salary, etc. to Mrs. Davidson, 9 Belmont St. a16

WANTED—A Catholic governess for two young children. Applicant must be capable of teaching French and English. An English woman about 40 years of age and able to direct a household with servants, is preferred. Address A. Box 567, Seattle, Washington. a15

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply Schilling's Bakery, Yates street. a15

WANTED—General servant, 6 Superior street. a14

WANTED AT ONCE—Nurse maid to assist nurse with 4 children and light housework. Apply Mrs. Barclay, Ashcroft, B.C. a12

WANTED—Reliable person for general housework. Apply The Sterling Dry Goods House, 39 Government street. a8

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply 49 Hayward avenue, Beacon Hill Park road. a17

WANTED—Good house servant; also nursemaid. Apply 136 Menzies, between 7 and 8 B. D. m15

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

WANTED—Fiducial person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$10.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rising. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Carlton Bldg., Chicago. m22

## TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—Furnished room, \$1.00 per week at 75 View street. a7

TO LET—Nicer furnished front rooms, 170 Johnson. m23

TO LET—Two well furnished rooms near the large and sunny, 144 Menzies street. m22

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. 143 Buchanan, corner of Discovery and Blanchard Sts. a15

TO RENT—House in Victoria West. Apply J. W. Gidley, 27 Mary street, Victoria West. a10

TO LET—Five roomed cottage, central; latest improvements. Furnished or unfurnished, sewer connection, electric light and gas. Apply 123 Vancouver street. a15

TO LET—A five-roomed house on Fourth street. H. M. Graeme, 41 Government street. a13

TO LET—A number of houses, large and small, in all parts of the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m12

TO LET—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a15

TO RENT—Furnished house, Esquimalt road seven rooms, electric light, etc. Apply to Helsterman & Co. a12

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Japanese fern ball and Lily bulbs, just arrived. Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas street, Yokohama Bazaar, 152 Government street. a11

FOR SALE—Three large holly trees. All born healthy. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a1

FOR SALE—Several houses on monthly installment, easy payments, low rates of the city. Apply 113 Government St., room 5. m31

A SNAP—A full-sized lot, facing south on Battery street, only \$375; terms or cash. Must be sold immediately. P. C. MacGregor & Co. m29

FOR SALE—Saloon, together with all necessary furniture including a bar and stock, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m23

FOR SALE—Fast screw cargo and passenger steamer, carrying about 1500 tons. Splendid accommodation. Board Trade certificate, first classed, third class passengers. Also magnificent second-class and third-class passenger staterooms. 250 feet speed 17 knots. Splendidly fitted for passenger service. For particulars, apply James Power & Co., 158 Leadenhall St., London, England. m22

TESTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Salt for factory. 1274 Government St. F. Jean & Bro., Proprietors. m14

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trader with the Indians and sells the goods at half the price you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader. a15

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trader with the Indians and sells the goods at half the price you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader. a15



## FOR RENT

All that well situated and commodious property, known as "The Collegiate School," on Burdette Avenue.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street.

## ISLAND HAY

100 TONS JUST RECEIVED—GET OUR PRICES.

Telephone 413, SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

## The Day In Legislature

(Continued From Page One.)

The opposition leader accepted the denial, but observed that the statement was made in the West Yale campaign, and that he had an appeal to the people was necessary in order to secure settled conditions and provincial progress.

Mr. Rogers maintained that the return of Mr. Seidlin in West Yale was not interpretable as a victory for the opposition or a condemnation for the government. It was the personality of the candidate that had won.

Objection was taken by Mr. McPhillips to what he held to be a discourtesy, referring to the opposition by the Provincial Secretary. He held that the course of successive British Columbia governments of late showed a deficiency in ability among the government supporters, who, in consequence, were passed over when cabinet positions were to be filled. It was a strange thing to find it adopted as a principle of government to go to the ranks of the enemy for officers. It spoke volumes not in praise of the present and late administrations, but of the urgency of their position.

With respect to North Victoria, it would have been a bad day indeed for representative government had the electors not properly condemned disfranchisement. He denied that the personality of the candidate had won in West Yale, and maintained that Mr. Seidlin represents the feeling of that district in favor of the opposition's policy and disapproval of the course of government.

Mr. Martin supported the resolution. He believed that it was the wish of the untwenty-four of the people of this province that there should be an early dissolution, as a step towards more stable government. It was plain to all that the present government is neither strong nor stable. It did not know exactly where it was from day to day. It did not even command a majority of the House, if it ever yet had had a majority there. It was compelled for self-protection to go so slow that it could not inaugurate adequate comprehensive legislation. Such legislation was impossible for a makeshift administration such as the present. Indeed the fate of the government at the present moment depended upon whether certain "pairs" did or did not exist. If it did exist, the government was saved; if not, there would be a majority of one against the government. The present chaos was the natural result of the course of action adopted at the general election, and the destruction of the parties or policies, the whole issue crystallized into the battle cry of "Kill Joe Martin!" Other affairs could wait.

Mr. Hall devoted himself to the disintegration and the destruction of the government. As to the party lines, proposals, if allegiance to the central government was to be the chief feature aimed at, it would be a failure, because measures of local importance would be a first consideration. He himself would rather vote Conservative than against what he believed to be the interests of the province. He regretted that such pressure had been exerted upon the government as had delayed the carrying into effect of the railway policy, which it had been prepared to bring down, and which otherwise would have resulted in surveys being in the field now for the line from Edmonton. With respect to the speech of the leader of the opposition, there was not one single note in it.

Mr. McPhillips—He gave up office and \$25,000 a month to show how sincere he was.

Mr. Hall did not agree with this view of the case. As for North Victoria and West Yale, neither Mr. Patterson nor Mr. Seidlin wanted the opposition's aid to win; it operated prejudicially rather than beneficially. If anyone had helped Mr. Seidlin it had been not the opposition leader, but the members of the House. Mr. Oliver supported the resolution, and in doing so proceeded to arraign a number of members now supporting the government for alleged incoherence. The foreboding question was touched upon, and it was inferred that the policy of the government in dealing with these matters that certain members had seen fit to vary their allegiance. He was glad to see that Mr. Hall was ready to vote for the Conservative if in the best interests of the province. He said that the appropriations for Alberta had been so much misquoted by the member for Delta, declined to take his remarks in this connection as seriously intended. The resolution was alleged to be in the interests of the government, it did not appear to him, however, to be in the interests of the people. There were too many of these want of confidence motions, both retro-active and otherwise, and he thought in self-protection the House should limit them to at least one per week.

Mr. Gilmour favored the resolution, which he would have preferred to have seen amended that the appeal to the country should be made on party lines. If this did not suit certain members, it would suit the country. He did not give Mr. McBride any particular credit for leaving the government, as he thought it was merely a play in the direction of securing the premiership. He hoped the government would accept the resolution, and closed with a protest against the alleged disposition of the government to favor Conservatives in the making of appointments.

(Mr. E. C. Smith thought that few in this House were in a position to throw stones, and opposed the resolution on the ground that chaos would be precipitated rather than averted by the holding of a general election now.)

Mr. Eberts, in replying to the member for Delta, vigorously arraigned him as being the last from whom suggestions of corruption might fly come.

The member for Ollalla had done more adverse to the interests of the country than any other in the House. His very statement showed his unworthiness of any confidence. What was his record? He was the agent of a company engaged in fleecing the servant girls in New York out of their hard-earned wages. "That is absolutely false," said Mr. Oliver.

The Attorney-General would prove it, he said, out of the record. He quoted letters addressed to departments of the government to prove that Mr. Oliver was the agent in British Columbia of this company, with some claims in the Yukon country, the company being capitalized at \$8,000,000, but not having done more than \$10,000 worth of work on its properties or having more than three men at work.

"That, sir," said Hon. Mr. Eberts, "pointing to the member for Delta, the agent for that company. He signs himself here 'on behalf of the Ollalla Company,' etc. Are you not their agent?"

Mr. Oliver—No, and never was. Mr. McPhillips objected that the Attorney-General had no right to read public documents unless the House and members had also access to them.

Mr. Oliver hoped that the point of order would not be pressed. He denied the Attorney-General to prove that he had any connection with this or any other company, or had done anything discreditable since becoming a member of the House.

Mr. McPhillips held that one excuse for Mr. Oliver's leaving the government support was that it would not assist a certain road for the Ollalla company—"the company which I represent," as Mr. Oliver had referred to it. Mr. Oliver explained that as a friend of one of the officers of the Ollalla company, he had in his capacity as a member, laid their proposition before the government. He had probed by it in no possible way, nor did he ever expect to.

Mr. McPhillips continued to help up to contempt the man who would now seek to besmirch the characters of members of the House while he had over his own signature described himself as the agent of a company engaged in stealing the money of servant girls in New York City—a company which had sold \$450,000 worth of stock in New York upon a glittering prospectus, in which it was claimed that any two of its properties would pay the national debt of Canada.

Going to other matters the Attorney-General held that the by-elections did not in any way indicate a loss of confidence in the government by the people, the verdict in two out of four being in favor of the government, and the two in North Victoria and West Yale being in no way creditable to the opposition.

Mr. McPhillips thought reference to North Victoria out of order, the matter being now before the courts. Mr. Oliver, Mr. Eberts said that some of the North Victoria matter was no longer sub judice. Several cases had been brought to trial and one impersonator, at least, was now doing time.

Mr. McPhillips said something presented itself in Victoria when Hon. Col. Prior was elected.

The Attorney-General held that the promises of the government—as in the case of the bridge at Savona—were adhered to whether the election went favorably or not. He declared that there had been no promises of bridges at Spences Bridge or North Bend. The tenor of the resolution was to discredit a government that had been but a few months in existence, and that had given a fair trial before condemnation.

Mr. Curtis—We know it too well already.

Mr. McPhillips—He gave up office and \$25,000 a month to show how sincere he was.

Mr. Hall did not agree with this view of the case. As for North Victoria and West Yale, neither Mr. Patterson nor Mr. Seidlin wanted the opposition's aid to win; it operated prejudicially rather than beneficially. If anyone had helped Mr. Seidlin it had been not the opposition leader, but the members of the House. Mr. Oliver supported the resolution, and in doing so proceeded to arraign a number of members now supporting the government for alleged incoherence. The foreboding question was touched upon, and it was inferred that the policy of the government in dealing with these matters that certain members had seen fit to vary their allegiance. He was glad to see that Mr. Hall was ready to vote for the Conservative if in the best interests of the province. He said that the appropriations for Alberta had been so much misquoted by the member for Delta, declined to take his remarks in this connection as seriously intended. The resolution was alleged to be in the interests of the government, it did not appear to him, however, to be in the interests of the people. There were too many of these want of confidence motions, both retro-active and otherwise, and he thought in self-protection the House should limit them to at least one per week.

Mr. Gilmour favored the resolution, which he would have preferred to have seen amended that the appeal to the country should be made on party lines. If this did not suit certain members, it would suit the country. He did not give Mr. McBride any particular credit for leaving the government, as he thought it was merely a play in the direction of securing the premiership. He hoped the government would accept the resolution, and closed with a protest against the alleged disposition of the government to favor Conservatives in the making of appointments.

(Mr. E. C. Smith thought that few in this House were in a position to throw stones, and opposed the resolution on the ground that chaos would be precipitated rather than averted by the holding of a general election now.)

Mr. Eberts, in replying to the member for Delta, vigorously arraigned him as being the last from whom suggestions of corruption might fly come.

Fifty Years the Standard



**BAKING POWDER**

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

The Ollalla company. He had a word or two for the members of the House for Alberta and South East Kootenay, with respect to the explanation of their support of the government, and also devoted a little attention to the Provincial Secretary and the manner in which he "got after the coal baron" and either caught him or been caught by him. As to the members who had crossed the floor of the House, he noted that four out of six were Liberals, which led him to fervently remark, "God help the Liberal party."

The division bell was rung at 5:30, and five minutes later the vote was taken, resulting in a tie, as follows: Aye: Messrs. E. C. Smith, Neil, Hayward, Helmecken, Prentice, Prior, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Clifford, Wells, McInnes, Dunsinuir, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Munger, 17. No: Messrs. Curtis, Green, McBride, Tatlow, Gilmour, Houston, Patterson, Fulton, Monroe, Seidlin, McPhillips, Taylor, Gifford, Garden, Hawthornthwaite, Oliver and Kidd, 17.

Mr. Speaker gave last casting vote against the resolution, as seeking to take away a constitutional right of government to advise His Honor as to a dissolution.

Just prior to the rising of the House, Premier Prior took exception, on a question of privilege, to an editorial in the Rossland Miner, in which he was taken to task for saying that he would not have the two per cent. tax repealed. He had never said this, he observed, but just the contrary.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Eberts to introduce a bill to amend the Wellington Receivership Act, 1890.

Hon. Mr. Prior to introduce a bill to amend the Department of Mines Act, 1890.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask:

1. What is the total sum paid the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker as Royal Commissioner for investigating the Curtis charges?
2. Has he been paid in full?
3. If not, how much does he still claim?
4. What sum has been paid Mr. Cassidy, K.C., counsel for the government, in the same matter?
5. Has he been paid in full?
6. If not, what further sum is owing?
7. Has the stenographer been paid in full?
8. If not, what is still claimed by him?
9. How much has been paid him?

Mr. Curtis to move, on the second reading of the Small Holdings Act, 1903, to add the following:

"Provided that no lands shall be bought under the terms of the bill until all accessible available areas of provincial crown lands, such as the thousands of acres of land suitable for small holdings lying between Burrard Inlet and the Fraser river, have been allotted to settlers."

Mr. Curtis moved that the provision be made for disposing of public lands for public, industrial and settlement purposes only.

Hon. Mr. Eberts to ask:

1. Are the lands granted to and in aid of the Southern British Columbia Railway Company assessed and taxed by the province?
2. If not, why not?
3. How many acres are thus escaping taxation?
4. At what price is the railway company holding such lands for sale?
5. Does the government consider such prices reasonable?
6. Has it agreed to such prices?

Mr. Curtis to move for return showing the names of each salaried employee of the government in each department at Victoria, with salary of each on the 2nd day of January, 1903, and the 2nd day of January, 1902, respectively.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to move for a return of the evidence given at the coronal inquest into the disaster at the Pacific mines in May, 1902, and a return of a copy of the evidence given before the special committee of the House into the causes of explosion in coal mines.

Hon. Mr. Prentice to introduce a bill to amend the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies Act, 1902.

Mr. Seidlin to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Has the government reported on the cost of the construction of a bridge at Savona?
2. If so, how much does he report as the necessary cost of the work?

Mr. Seidlin, who received an ovation on rising for the first time this session, denied that by any stretch of logic the present could be held to be a new government and entitled as such to special consideration. The present government had been the cabinet of the cabinet of the cabinet, and as such was responsible for the acts of that predecessor. He held that the by-elections had shown that the electorate believes the government has already had a fair trial, and indeed all conspicuous features of policy seemed designed only to be retracted. As to party lines, Mr. Martin had said that there would be no differences save in the introduction of the names of Liberal and Conservative for Government and Opposition. Then why the desirability of a change? He held that the government could show no fixity of policy or position to justify the non-passage of the resolution, which he therefore proposed to support.

Mr. Houston declared that he was not in the same position as others in the House, who were constantly changing allegiance, the member for Delta included, since he had first followed Mr. Martin when Mr. Dunsinuir, and was now found as one of the leaders of the opposition. He had given Mr. Dunsinuir a fair support, but he had never been a flopper in the House, and did not intend to be, even to see a government kept in power by flippers. He could keep the government was bad, but he regretted to see it dependent in some respects upon help from enemies—even in the cabinet. Good government could not be so obtained. He thought the great cause of the present discontent in the province was not so much labor disturbances as unstable government, and he could only see relief through giving the people a chance to declare themselves, and so would vote against the resolution, although it went against the grain to vote for it since it had been brought forward by the member for Rossland, who lived politically by his grand stand plays.

Mr. Curtis closed with an unusually eloquent resume of his position and a defence of Mr. Oliver's connection with the making of appointments.

(Mr. E. C. Smith thought that few in this House were in a position to throw stones, and opposed the resolution on the ground that chaos would be precipitated rather than averted by the holding of a general election now.)

Mr. Eberts, in replying to the member for Delta, vigorously arraigned him as being the last from whom suggestions of corruption might fly come.

HAMILTON'S HUNT

FOR "OLD BOYS"

Gathering Names So As to Make Big Reunion in August a Success.

As mentioned in the Colonist some time ago, Hamilton is going to have the biggest affair of its kind ever held in Canada, next August—an "Old Boys' Reunion," and to ensure the absolute success of the event, Hamiltonians all over Canada are being hunted up. T. B. McCabe, superintendent of the Hamilton Job printing department, has received the following letter from Hamilton, Ont., April 1, 1903.

Mr. Thos. B. McCabe, The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—I desire to ensure a successful gathering of Hamilton Old Boys at the Carnival and Old Boys' Reunion to be held here on August 17, 18, 19 and 20, the committee are making arrangements to form clubs in all the cities where there are a number of Hamiltonians.

Clubs have already been formed in Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, New York, Winnipeg, and several other places, and a gathering is promised from these cities.

No doubt you are acquainted with some of the boys in Victoria, and if their attention is called to the matter and arrangements made to get them together, I am confident a good gathering could be held and steps taken to form a club at once. We want every old boy that can come, to be here that week, as this is going to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in Canada.

I enclose a list of names in Victoria, and would ask if you will undertake to call them together. If so, request them to bring others they may know of. Once this is accomplished, you can ask the papers to insert notices calling on all Hamilton boys to attend a second meeting. Then you can elect your officers and make up the list of the clubs.

Kindly advise me by return of mail if you will take the matter in hand as we are very anxious that Victoria, along with the Western cities, should be well represented.

C. A. MURTON, Hon. Secretary.

The list enclosed is as follows: Ed. Mahoney, Victoria, Planning Mills Co. Alex. Martin, barrister; Mr. Justice Martin; Ed. Hunter, purser; J. W. Ambury, P. O. Box 308; Robt. Malcolm, drug store; A. B. Pottinger, barrister; Thos. B. McCabe, Colonist office; Scott St. Discovery street; Fred Wilcox; Leonard Tait and David Tait, 28 Craigflower road.

OUR APPLES ARE IN DEMAND

Home Grown Fruit Is Preferred to Foreign Importations.

The following excerpt from a letter to Mr. J. E. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, from Mr. Thos. Cunningham, inspector of fruit pests will be found of interest to fruit growers and others.

"The stock which we handled today is exceptionally fine, well grown and perfectly clean, and with abundance of fine flowers rootlets. Growers are now beginning to realize that it is a mistake to buy and plant trees over one year old; they save on first cost, also on carriage, and get much better rooted trees which require much less care in transplanting than older ones."

There are immense quantities of seedlings stock being imported by our nursery people, a large consignment goes out country tomorrow. This stock is very choice and sure to make excellent trees when grafted and will be true to name when sent out by our own nursery men.

A gentleman from Nova Scotia, who is a prominent fruit grower, will arrive at Vancouver on Thursday on his way to Okanagan, where he expects to buy a large body of land for commercial fruit growing. This is not a new thought with this gentleman; he has been considering and corresponding on the subject for a year.

The splendid reputation which our fruit has acquired is having the desired effect. I have not a doubt that the area devoted to orcharding in B. C. will increase 50 per cent during the next twelve months, and that before the end of 1903 we shall have increased 100 per cent in the number of our orchardists. I know of one experienced B. C. grower who has bought a block of 600 acres of land for the purpose of growing fruit, and is now engaged in the work.

If we can get the people on the land, engaged in growing fruit, and not only in fruit, but in all sorts of stock, poultry, labor strikes with their attendant dislocation of business and serious financial disturbance will not have such disastrous effects on the prosperity of this province. Fruit growers and small farmers are not given to striking; they are safe from the effects of the strike; the hope of any country.

I see that Nova Scotia is devoting much more attention to fruit growing now than in the past. The rapid development of her mineral industries. The interest of the secretary of agriculture (just to hand) is most interesting and valuable, as showing the importance of fruit growing in cultural and horticultural affairs. Send me a copy if you do not receive it regularly. You may be glad to hear that home-grown apples now control the market all though there are still some Ben Davis imported from Washington. They are fair enough in appearance, but no one ever buys a second box. Not so with our own, however. No man in his senses wants to touch imported apples after having tasted the B. C. article that is now being sold in Vancouver.

Mr. Earle sent down a car of superb Ben Davis apples. They are all sold and the prices realized highly satisfactory. Apples in first class condition are something to be proud of. Our apple season now extends over a period of nearly eight months. What country can make a better showing?

I am giving you a few points to enable you to reply to the numerous inquiries which you are receiving. Let us make business in every legitimate way. You cannot overdo it.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

IT'S A GOOD SIGN.

When you hear of noted food experts and able physicians recommending the use of Malt Breakfast Food instead of oatmeal, rolled oats and other preparations, it's a good sign; it means that Malt Breakfast Food stands first in nourishing and building-up virtues.

When you are assured that Malt Breakfast Food is taking the place of oatmeal preparations in thousands of our Canadian homes, it's a sure sign that our people have found Malt Breakfast Food all that it is represented to be—nutritious, healthful, appetizing and delicious.

When you, by experience, find that one package of Malt Breakfast Food will make a meal for twenty-five people, it's a good sign of economy. If you are a stranger to Malt Breakfast Food get a package from your Grocer and test it.

The flow of business is our whip. The spring season is opening up, and we are opening new goods every day. Your requirements can best be satisfied at "The People's House-Furnishing Establishment." Weller Bros.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago," says Mrs. Hazelgans, of Tuckaboo, N. J. "My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact it is the best family liniment I have ever used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak very highly of it, and declare its merits are wonderful."

## G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

The Great Leader

At all hotels, clubs, bars and refreshment places in the city. All wine and liquor dealers have Mumm's—the BEST Champagne in the world.

PITHER & LEISER

Direct Importers, Victoria and Vancouver

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

AUCTION SALE

DOUGLAS ESTATE, FAIRFIELD

MAPS

with catalogues can be had at the office of

THE B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY LIMITED,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

and at the office of the auctioneer

JOSEPH DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

F. J. DITTENCOURT GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

Sales conducted town or country at short notice.

CASH ADVANCED.

OFFICE PHONE 1518. Residence phone 8710.

THE MORRIS OR COLUMBIA CHAIR.

GO TO WELLS FOR SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

"THE STUDENT'S CHAIR."

(A Very Comfortable and Inexpensive Chair) at \$9.50, \$11 and \$13

According to Your Selection of Materials.

WEILER BROS

The Complete House Furnishers

72 and 73 First St.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.

Manufactured only by Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, Or.

R. H. PEASE, President.

THE B. C. FURNITURE COMPANY

MATTINGS

All patterns and colors at 25c. a yard.

Carpets, Carpet Squares, Etc.

At reduced prices to clear out to make room for new arrivals daily expected.

Linoleums, Oilcloths, Rubber and Cocoa and Inside Mats, at prices lower than can be elsewhere obtained. Call and be convinced.

J. SEHL, Manager.

FUSEWIRE

And Electrical Battery Zincs.

THE CANADA METAL CO., - TORONTO

"Write for Catalogue."

HERE IS A SNAP!

1/2 Price—Boys' 2 Piece Suits—1/2 Price. In sizes 23, 24, 25 and 26. Girls' and Youths' Suits and Odd Pants at Cost. Ladies Waterproofs with Capes, worth from \$3.00 to \$7.00, for \$1.00.

JUST THE THING TO KEEPER THE DUST OFF THESE GOODS. MUST BE CLOSED OUT.

ROBINSON'S

89 DOUGLAS ST., ODDFELLOW'S BLOCK.

W. G. EDEN

CACTUS DAHLIAS

The best and latest varieties. Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates street.

G. E. WILKERSON.

Phone 349A

Interesting Chairs

A "Good Chair" is like an old friend; there is one consolation that a well-made chair, nicely upholstered, serves its purpose for many years. What is the use of buying a chair that will soon shake to pieces? It can never be satisfactory, but a substantial chair will prove its friendship by constant service.

MORRIS CHAIRS

Made in Solid Oak, Handsomely Carved, and fitted with well upholstered cushions:

In Tapestry Goods at ..... \$16.00 to \$18.00

In Patisote at ..... \$18.00 to \$20.00

In Leather at ..... \$23.00 to \$25.00

COLUMBIA CHAIRS

A very handsome Chair indeed; Oak Frames and fitted with elegantly covered cushions, at ..... \$17.00, \$19.00 and \$21.00

"Special Line of Morris Chairs"

Upholstered in Tapestry, at ..... \$10.00

Upholstered in Patisote, at ..... \$12.00

Upholstered in Leather, at ..... \$18.00

THE MORRIS OR COLUMBIA CHAIR.

GO TO WELLS FOR SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

"THE STUDENT'S CHAIR."

(A Very Comfortable and Inexpensive Chair) at \$9.50, \$11 and \$13

According to Your Selection of Materials.

WEILER BROS

The Complete House Furnishers

72 and 73 First St.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS